THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., No. 186. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1854. PRICE, Sp. Drs. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

A BRANCH OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, is established here from this date.

NUN CHANDLER, *Agent.*

Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. A. BIDET is authorized to sign for me by Procuration.

D. REMI.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OLIVER EVERETT ROBERTS, in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae*, ceased on the 30th of June last.

WETMORE & Co.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the 20*th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by Mr. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which Mr. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

Mr. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between YORICK JONES MURROW and JAMES STEPHENSON under the Style or Firm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., has been this day dissolved. The undersigned, assuming the responsibility of the said Firm, will in future conduct the business on his own account and in his own name,

Y. J. MURROW.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1854.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong*, *Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1840.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility,* and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6% per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,.....	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,.....	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,.....	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¼ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

2nd. ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, 22, SAINT ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Board of Directors in Shanghae, China:

A. PERCEVAL, Esq., Merchant, *Chairman.*
WM. HUTCHISON, Esq., Merchant.
H. C. R. MACDUFF, Esq., Merchant.

Medical Adviser:

JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., *M.D.*

Agents:

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Division of Profits.

THE PROFITS which have arisen on the Business of this Company since 1846 will be divided as at *25th May,* 1854, and Parties Assuring on the Participating Scale before that date will be entitled to a Share in the Fund to be set apart for Division among the Assured.

Every information may be obtained on the application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae,* or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

By order of the Directors,

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Actuary.*
HENRY J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Agents of the Company in Shanghae,

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COPIES of the REPORT of the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY, held on *1st November,* 1853, may be had on application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae,* or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

Agents of the Company in Shanghae,

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD's and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCE, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

EX-*LOCKETT.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE following PRESERVED PROVISIONS from the well known House of Messrs. GILLONS, Leith:—

In Tins—Finnan Haddocks, Mock Turtle Soup, Mulligatawny do., Soup and Boulli, Kidney Soup, Brown do., Roast Beef, Boiled do., Roast Veal, Fresh Salmon, Cod Fish, Minced Collops, Carrots Plain, Beef a la mode, Scotch Haggis, Grouse Soup, Vegetable do., Hare do., Hotch Potch, Ragout of Fowl, Ling Plain, Essence of Beef, Oysters in own Liquor, Beef Tea, Cod Roes, Lobsters, Stewed Rabbit, Turnips Plain, Roast Mutton, Boiled do., Stewed Veal, Parsnips Plain, Kippered Salmon, Cod Fish Plain, Turbot, and Cod Sounds.

ALSO,

Green Gage Jam, Yellow Gooseberry do., Red do. do., Marmalade, Black Currant Jam, Strawberry do., Raspberry do., Plum do., Damson do., Brambleberry do., and Apple do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1854.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FUNEREAL CYPRESS SEEDS.

A few Packets of the SEED of this ORNAMENTAL TREE, have arrived from the Tea Country, and are for Sale. Apply to

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, January 5th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½ inches by 21½ inches to 46 inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from WHITBREAD & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD. Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

DR. MORRISON'S DICTIONARY complete —4 bound Volumes and 2 extra parts—in good preservation.

N.-C. Herald Office,

Shanghae, 23d January, 1854.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; & PALE SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR LEASE OR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten *mow,* lately occupied by WILLIAM HARGREAVES, Esq. Apply to

WM. THORBURN.

Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

JOHN HALL,
Sail-maker,

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform Commanders of vessels resorting to this port; that he has commenced business in the above line, and from his knowledge of Sail-making gained from long practical experience, he trusts, through strict attention to orders, to merit a share of the Public patronage.

Sail Loft at the store of Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., where all orders will be received.

Shanghae, 20th January, 1854.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER.

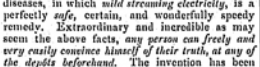
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG. SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,

(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., (*and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts*); and by it's mild but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong;* and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

NOW ready for delivery—*P. & O. S. Navigation Company's* BILLS OF LADING—COASTWISE or old SOUTHAMPTON.

Herald Office, 11th Feby., 1854.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 *days from date of Sale.*

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers. Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The affected are cured *like* in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Orens, of Heckclife, near Huddersfield, dated May 31*st,* 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70*, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May* 15*th,* 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distressing, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without scam or scar, and her skin sound and unblustered. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13*th,* 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the most constant attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chapped hands,	Gout,	Skin-diseases,
Burns,	Corns (Soft),	Glandular sores,	Swellings,
Bunions,	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Sore-heads,
Bite of Mosquitoes,	Contracted Joints,	Piles,	Tumours,
Sand-Flies,	Stiff Joints,	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Coco-bay,	Scalds,	Wounds	
Chigo-foot,	Elephantiasis,	Sore Nipples,	Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Venders of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald,* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

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THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1854.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN JOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the "London Mission Chapel," every Sunday, at half-past 9 A.M.
May, 1853.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Dec. 8.	Manila,	Dec. 20.
Bombay,	Jany. 2.	Sydney,	Jan. 8.
Colombo,	Dec. —.	New Zealand,	Dec. —.
Madras,	Dec. —.	Amoy,	Jan. 20.
Calcutta,	Dec. 19.	Hongkong,	Feby. 3.
Galle,	Jany. 7.	Ningpo,	Feb. 12.
Penang,	Jany. 13.	New York,	Dec. 1.
Singapore,	Jany. 18.	San Francisco,	Dec. 23.
Batavia,	Dec. —.	Honolulu,	Dec. —.

We have received California papers by the *Mandarin*, Captain Perret, to the 23rd December:—we have no room for extracts.

NEW U. S. CONSUL FOR SHANGHAE.—Robert C. Murphy, Esq., arrived here in the *Mandarin*, and has taken up his residence at the American Consulate.

ON Wednesday morning early, the rebels with Lew at their head, attacked the battery at the Wé-kwé and were actively removing the guns and ammunition when, an overpowering force of imperialists came to the rescue and compelled the rebels to retreat, a stout conflict ensued for some hours between the belligerents; the firing was very brisk from eight till nine, about which time it slackened. The foreign ground, in front of the London Missionary establishment, had a great many spectators native and foreign, and the scene at one time was very animated. The chief skirmish took place between the rebels and imperialists behind the American Missionary houses, amongst the grave-mounds and thickets that occupy so much ground on the South side of the Yang-king-pang. It was, as usual, a lively scene with so many gay banners waving and hostile troops moving backwards and forwards, discharging their clumsy matchlocks and then rapidly withdrawing to reload. One fellow we observed run up a grave mound, discharge his piece at random and in hastening down again almost turned a summerset in his eagerness. They subsequently skirmished a good deal more to the westward nearer the Ningpo mortuary house, but about nine they gradually withdrew—we suppose to breakfast and talk over the glorious encounters of the morning's fight. The rebels captured some officers with Buttons and carried them back with them into the City—their loss of killed is said to be six men—many wounded and five missing. The loss of the imperialists although so superior in numbers is stated to be much larger.

The same night an attack was made on the City by the imperialists but they were driven back with loss by the rebels.

FUH-CHOW FOO.—This port which has till lately been almost sealed to foreign commerce, during the past year has become of much importance. This has arisen from the disturbed state of the country about this Port, which has induced two foreign houses to send branch establishments thither in order to prove whether Teas could not be more conveniently got down from the Bohea hills by the river Min. This has been found to answer very well, as that river is navigable for large boats as far as the port of Nan-tae. The land carriage is very inconsiderable, and when the surrounding country is quiet there is no interruption of transit. During the past season, although a large body of Insurgents was at Yen-ping foo, a city situated between two branches of the river Min, large quantities of Tea have passed down unmolested for shipment at Fuh-chow foo. The population of Fuh-chow foo is estimated by the last Chinese census at upwards of a million but it may be moderately estimated at 600,000 including the suburbs. Northward of the river Min, is another river also used for the transport of Tea. About 15 ships have loaded at this port during the past season with full cargoes, and have sailed without accident. This trade has stirred up the Chinese merchants of the neighbourhood and shown them how important is the Tea trade, and, it is likely, it may ultimately lead to a general trade at that port. It is said that the Mandarins are desirous of getting all the Tea stored on arrival and inposing a duty in the same way as at Canton.

JAPAN.—The Capt. of H. I. M. Steamer *Vostock*, is said to have stated to some parties here that a Treaty has been talked about between a high functionary in Japan and the Russian Admiral; and a promise given to open negotiations for a treaty of commerce within twelve months. We believe this to be a mere rumour—at any rate, be there ever such good grounds for the report, it seems nothing has been done beyond taking preliminary steps in the matter, and so we must await more active negotiations before anything can come of it.

LOO-CHOO.—Accounts from Loo-choo brought by the *Supply*, announce that the natives have become friendly with the Americans, and that it has been stated by the natives that both Gold and Coal in large quantities, are to be found on the islands—the American fleet had sailed for Japan.

THE Secretary of the London Missionary Hospital, has favoured us with a report of the proceedings of that excellent establishment for the past year;—which we will allude to more particularly the first opportunity.

WE have before expressed the opinion, that a Government must necessarily suffer the losses and evils consequent upon its own weakness; but we do not mean to imply that others are justified in taking every advantage of that weakness.

If the Chinese Government would manfully assert its rights of sovereignty, and its officers should say to the foreigner,—if you do not conform to such provisional regulations as we are alone able to establish in times of trouble like the present,—we shall put a stop to the trade—we think they would be perfectly justified in so doing; and we believe that no foreign Government would uphold her subjects in saying to the Chinese,—we not only refuse to comply with your regulations, but if you attempt to stop the trade or exact the duty from the Chinese (because you are unable to obtain it from foreigners trading at the Port), "it shall "instantly be regarded as an act of hos-"tility and aggression!" Such a tone on the part of a weaker people would justly be met by immediate expulsion from the country; and, on the part of a more powerful people who might be able to intimidate the Chinese, it would be unbecoming and unjust in the proportion of their superior power; and would deservedly meet with the reprobation of mankind, unless there were countervailing circumstances to warrant such a threat.

But if the Chinese Government is so inefficient as to be unable to apply its regulations to all foreigners alike, then any one has a right to demur at their application to him; for the nature of commerce imperatively demands that kind of equality—now, whether the Chinese authorities would have been found lacking in this respect, may perhaps be questioned, but we think there can be no question as to the propriety of their being permitted to make the attempt.

We think, however, that the foreign authorities have made a mistake from the first in respect to this business; that they should have acted entirely upon the "*laisser faire*" principle; in fact, have suffered affairs to have taken their own course as they did at Amoy;—that while there was no Government, no Custom-house, no officers to attend to business,—that ships should have been permitted to discharge and take in their cargoes, to come and go without let or hindrance,—that it was no part of the duty of foreign Consuls to step in and assume the functions of revenue officers for the Chinese; but when the Government officers returned to the place, prepared to re-assume their functions, it was the duty of the foreign Authorities to have recognized them; and then if they had failed to collect the Customs, owing to inefficient regulations, or inability to enforce them, the consequences would properly have belonged to the Chinese.

As to the principle of "protection" involved in the case, a good deal may be said. The Chinese Government is bound by express treaty stipulations to extend "its special protection" to the persons and property of the foreigner. Under these Treaties, large property has been created here, and foreigners have taken up their residence amid their own houses and lands, and an immense amount of merchandise and vested interests—in fact, the value of foreign property in this place amounts to many millions of dollars. Now, although the Chinese Government should not deny its obligations to extend this "special protection," or manifest the least disposition to evade it, yet every foreigner here is convinced that the Government, is totally incapable of extending anything like adequate protection in times like these; and that the only way for foreigners to prtserve their property, if not their lives from destruction, was to adopt such measures as they could to protect themselves.

If they had rested entirely on the treaty, and left the whole matter to the Chinese Authorities, to be conducted as they deemed best, the foreign settlement would have become a Chinese camp. The vile rabble which composes the Imperial army would have squatted down in our gardens, and would not only have poured into our ware-houses, but even into our parlors and bed-chambers. Situated within near gun-shot of the city walls, our houses would have been capital targets for the practice of the Insurgents, and would have been riddled by their cannon-shot. We surely could not have remained here then, and General "Keih" might have established his head-quarters in the British Consulate—as being farthest from danger—and the Taoutae might have had the courage to resume his old quarters in the American Consulate. No business could have been transacted; foreigners would have abandoned the place, and what then would have become of their property? Can any one say that it was the duty of foreigners to have yielded to this, and looked for ultimate indemnity for all their prodigious losses, to a Government which, in all probability, was in its last stage of ruin?

Self-protection being assumed by foreigners, or rather, the Chinese Government having proved itself to be incapable of performing one of the most important stipulations of the treaties with the Three Powers,—the question arises whether those treaties were not, for the time at least, in abeyance; and if the Chinese were entitled to demand the duties for which those treaties provided?

If the Chinese Authorities, however, had said,—nevertheless, we shall not renounce our claim for the duties,—at least so long as our officers are on the spot to claim them as they accrue, and if you do not pay them, we shall prohibit our people from carrying their produce to the port,—we think that they would have been fully justified in so doing; and foreigners would have been left to the simple alternative, of paying the duties, or of giving up the trade until tranquillity was restored, and a "regular Custom-house re-established." We think there would have been no hesitation on this point, but that foreigners would have paid the duties, and said nothing more about protection from the Chinese Government.

The important question next to be settled, is that of the promissory notes. We understand that those in the two Consulates aggregate about a million and-a-half of dollars. This will be a subject of inquiry at a future time.

IN our last, we referred to the new Custom-house establishment on the other side of the Soochow Creek, and stated that it had been recognized by the Consuls of Great Britain, France and the United States,—the only condition being, that the Taoutae shall enforce his regulations upon all foreign vessels alike.

Our American friends have, therefore, had but a short time to indulge in the luxury of a free port, and the *Oneida* was the only vessel under their flag, which has appeared in this place from the 20th January to the 9th February.

The Steamer, *Lady Mary Wood*, has had the honor of being the first vessel that has poured a refreshing stream of silver into the exhausted treasury of the Taoutae, since the 7th September last,—H. E. should on this account hold her in affectionate regard.

There may possibly be a favoured few, who have been permitted to look behind the screen and see the secret springs of this new movement, and understand why and wherefore the British and French Consuls, have so suddenly departed from the line of conduct which they publicly declared that they should pursue;—but we are left to mere conjecture, and to reconcile as we best can, the letters of these Consuls to the Taoutae, in October and November last, with their present conduct.

Precisely the same relative circumstances exist, at this moment, as existed when these letters were written; and we do not see wherein a miserable hut on the shores of the Soochow Creek, is more worthy of being recognized as a Custom-house, than is a Chinese man-of-war—indeed we rather think the latter to be preferable.

We doubt if this change is the result of any sober second thought;—of any conviction that their previous course had been a wrong one. The change is probably caused by instructions from their superior officers, whom they are bound to obey; but we think that our merchants should have been informed of the reasons, which induced a change which so materially affects their interests.

We understand that several of our merchants, who had depended upon the steady maintenance of the policy which these Consuls had announced, made large purchases of teas which they have been unable to ship off on account of the non-arrival of vessels; and now they are subjected not only to the inconvenience and loss by delay, but to the payment of the duties in silver. They may complain with some reason, of the shifting course of their Authorities—we can only say to them—let this be a warning—and henceforth—"put not your faith in *Consuls*."

THE *North-China Herald* of the 11th inst., contains various remarks on a Lecture by the Rev. Stowell Brown delivered in Liverpool. We cordially agree with many of the sentiments expressed in that review, only it strikes us that the writer does not go far enough, or take sufficient advantage of the facts of the case. We purpose making a few observations on the ideas seemingly entertained by Mr. Brown, with regard to the politico-religious aspect of the Chinese Revolution; and premise by stating, that he has, we think, taken a most unjust and ill-informed view of the whole subject. Though situated in the neighbourhood of the scene of action, we are greatly in the dark about many important elements connected with it, yet it so happens that people at home have taken up and expressed opinions on the point, which we know to be nothing more than "the baseless fabric of a vision." One almost on the spot might be excused, if he demurred forming a definite idea, or passing a deliberate judgment on a matter at present so mystified and obscure, as the case before us really is; but when parties at a distance, in print and on the platform, pronounce a sweeping sentence of condemnation, on what is confessedly the greatest movement that has occurred in the history of the most ancient and extensive country on the face of the globe, we are tempted to listen to them with a mere feeling of "cold surprise." That some of these parties are really men of talent and ability, we readily admit, but we cannot resist the conviction that, in this instance, their usual discrimination has forsaken them, and that they have allowed their better judgment to be warped by some peculiar petty foible, or some characteristic cynicism or stoicism in their nature, or some mindless, heartless sticking for orthodox sentiment and practice, as that which they conceive to be, and therefore alone must be right, in the administration of the wide, wide world's affairs. That no man, out of the rebel camp, will stand by the perfect *juste milieu* of all that the insurgents have published in their books, and acted out in their conduct, is no doubt the case; but where is there an account of any great movement in the earth, from the earliest times, (the Divine Memorials of the rise and progress of Christianity alone excepted,) of which, in all its bearings, any besides the immediate actors (if even they) would maintain the entire unsullied integrity? Take the case of the most civilized and Christianized nation at the present day, and say if an inquiry into our own Municipal institutions, or into the government and acquisition of our Colonial dependencies, will not even now suggest ample reason for lamentation, and mourning, and woe! But so it is, forgetful of the dark and infamous episodes in our national history, of the crime and heathenism current at our very doors, these censors denounce as evil and only evil, a movement betokening new life on the part of hundreds of thousands of Chinese,—a resurrection (as it may be called) from wide-spread spiritual death,—patriotic opposition to the grinding tyranny of a foreign yoke,—entire abandonment of the degrading idolatries and vices, now enslaving the souls and bodies of their unnumbered fellow-countrymen—and all, forsooth! because that same living and life-giving principle does not square in its precise character and manifestations, with what they deem to be right in the mode of the Divine administration! "Is this the manner of men?"

But to the point, as stated in the first two quotations given in the *Herald*, and it is to these we confine ourselves, for we do not intend to enter more at length into the subject, than to protest against the principles and views, which are laid down in such a high-minded style by the reverend gentleman. We protest, as feeling deeply, warmly, philanthropically, Christianly interested in the matter. We protest against the ignorance and bigotry contained within the compass of a few lines, which he has been so very forward in expressing, while others much more in the way of forming an opinion have had the wisdom and the grace to "wait a little." But what does he say? "In ascertaining the real value of this alleged religious element," (in the principles and professions of the insurgents) "he said, that in the first place, some suspicion arose from the conduct of the rebels, who took the sword for the purpose of propagating their belief." And again, "Now all religious wars, instead of promoting Divine truth, retarded its progress, and never since Christ left the world did the sword gain a single victory for the cross of redemption. It was condemned not only by history, but the very principles of the Gospel."

First of all, we disclaim Mr. Brown's premiss. There are so many materials to be collected on this point, that we advise our reverend informant to be a little more cautious in regard to it. People at home may as well wait, as those in the immediate vicinity, and whose hearts are heaving intensely to know all "the ins and outs," the beginning and end of the whole affair; and more, to go up in person and possess the land, in the name of Free trade, in the name of all the Sciences, and in the name of our Divine Christianity. We say then to an enlightened and eager public—stay, with regard to the formation of your opinion; you are not, you cannot be more apxious than we are, but we are compelled to "bide our time," and so must you. We first, you second, only as soon after us as possible. Agreed to. Well, as to the beginning of the revolution, we frankly tell you, that we know positively nothing. We have heard rumours as to its having originated with the Triad Societies in the South; again, that it was got up in consequence of an old tradition floating down from the rise of the present dynasty, to the effect that a new government would commence some three or four years ago; then also, that a few wretched outlaws gave birth to the rebellion, who rapidly made head, and were gradually increased by many kindred spirits, till it assumed its present importance; and, finally, that a few Christians peacenbly worshipping God, "after the way which" heathens "call heresy" were persecuted, and felt themselves compelled to raise the standard of revolt, somewhat on good old John Knox's principles. These are so many different causes, to which the first breath of the insurrection has been ascribed. What be their respective merits, we are utterly unprepared to say. Only we confess that we feel interested in knowing a little more about the last, which was casually stated, we think, in the course of Sir George Bonham's visit to Chin-keang. But let it be understood, that all these accounts are exceedingly vague and unsatisfactory, and on this ground we advise you to beware of the surreptitious and *nisi-prius* pleadings of a public lecturer, who, on such insufficient and indeterminate data, comes down pell-mell with a startling statement like this, "rebels, who took the sword for the purpose of propagating their belief."

That the rebels, whatever they took up the sword for, when they did take it up, knew how to use it against their puny and panic-stricken adversaries, let the tottering throne of Hien-fung now tell to the world. In the progress of the war, myriads joined the insurgent ranks, and unitedly evinced the most indomitable skill and courage wherever they went. These accessions were composed of very heterogeneous materials, and though professedly bent under the Christian yoke, must form a crude and confused conglomerate at the best. That Christianity will finally flourish among these immense multitudes, and in the case of a large proportion, through the power of Divine grace, melt and fuse their hearts in an united Christian church, ordinary reason and analogy at least would not lead us to expect; yet even *that* may not be "thought incredible," in view of "the many exceeding great and precious promises," and the faithful preaching of the Gospel. Phenomenally considered, it is a truly wonderful thing that such vast numbers should consent to adopt a particular religious creed, the principles and requirements of which were altogether opposed to their natural habits and practices, the more so, as it further appears, that no compulsion is used in making adherents, only, when voluntarily made, the creed of course must be obeyed; and the same may be said of all the other influences, moral and political, surrounding and concentrated in the agglomerated mass. To this point, as a matter of fact, as regulating and characterizing the entire movement, and as adapting it in Divine Providence for the easier and more complete attainment of its objects, we may at some future time call the attention of our readers.

To return. The Lecturer proceeding upon the idea that the rebels primarily assumed the sword for the purposes of religious propagandism, forthwith and summarily condemns all religious wars, as retarding instead of promoting the progress of Divine truth, "as condemned not only by history, but the very principles of the Gospel." Very well, and true. But what has that to do with the subject? And how has it been brought out? Mark, the insurgents finding, according to some, that they were hindered in their religious meetings and evangelistic labours, armed themselves in opposition to the government and succeeded, in course of which they destroyed the idol temples, in harmony with their view of Scripture precept and example, (the indiscriminate slaughter of the priests having been contradicted by actual observation,) and this provokes a tirade against all religious wars, on the part of the reverend Lecturer! Men with the

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conviction that Christianity was true and idolatry a lie, and that its pretensions and monuments were the mere paraphernalia of priest-craft, on which point they conceived it highly proper, no doubt, that their countrymen should be undeceived, while they had also in their idea, the highest of all authority for their conduct—the Bible, and more, according to Chinese Law, they had the absolute right, as conquerors, either to prescribe or proscribe the native religion.—Simply for this, the people at home are to be led away by the idea, that the Chinese revolution is mainly and fundamentally, "a religious war!" Yes, we acknowledge, it is a religious war, in as far as it is a war of religions, in which on the one hand the pure principles of Christianity are to a certain extent developed, and pure, unmixed heathenism is professed and encouraged on the other. But, however strong and determined the religious convictions and actings of the insurgents, however right or wrong in some of their characteristic elements, these are propagated and maintained, in a way which the Chinese themselves at least, do not regard as cruel and vindictive, and in this respect the movement differs *toto cœlo* from a religious war, as generally understood.

We ask, inquiringly, what is a religious war? It is in a certain sense a war of fanaticism. Mahommedanism was partly such, and we are not without many special parallel instances, in our own continental and even national history. But we defy any man, with all the current knowledge of the principles and operations of the Chinese Revolution, to prove that it is in this sense a religious war, a war of fanaticism. Errors glaring and egregious are connected with it, which it is distressing to contemplate, and which we cannot see our way through, in the line either of their causes or their effects. Admitting this, however, where is the so-called fanaticism of men, who have penetrated nearly the whole length of the Chinese Empire,—who, in their military enterprise and ingenuity, have far surpassed all that has yet been brought against them,—who have skilfully adjusted their plans and projects, and so far carried them to maturity,—who, to the inquisitive wonder of foreigners even, quietly "bide their time," in regard to their future course and conduct,—who have thrown life, energy and sentiment into the minds and habits of hundreds of thousands of men and women, and to that extent broken the spell, which has hitherto lain, like a heavy incubus, upon the nation at large,—who, in their public testimonies acknowledge the Western source of their religious creed, and thus rendered themselves accessible, *on a proper footing*, to our civilizing and christianizing influence,—who, in an orderly and consistent manner maintain their religious worship,—who publish to the world a declaration of their religious opinions, and *specially* the Old & New Testaments, "without note or comment," unmutilated in any form whatever,—who insist on the profession and practice of their creed by all their adherents, and on the abandonment of every social and personal impropriety throughout the whole mass?—Is that what you call fanaticism? Is that what you call a religious war? Then, would for China's sake, that it had commenced long, long ago, while we wish it now, with the intensest aspiration of our souls, the most enlarged and rapid success.

But we are not yet done with this rich piece of composition, the pith of our remarks is still to come. Jumping precipitately to the conclusion, that the present movement is a religious war, the Lecturer denounces it as evil and only evil, and did we agree with him, in the definition and application of the term in this instance, most certainly we should do so too. But is it really so? It is so, we reply, in the same sense as the wars of Moses and Joshua were religious wars, wars for the destruction of a false religion, —not of the true, observe, as was the case with the fanatical expeditions against the Waldenses and the Albigenses—and more, according to Michaelis, these wars of the Israelites were *patriotic*, as they were undertaken for the recovery of their own ancestral possessions. Does Mr. Brown appeal to Divine Authority, in support of the wars of the Israelites, and believe in their penal character upon the Canaanitish nations? And why, pray, may we not see, without affectation, something of a similar reason and nature in the present revolution? Let not any of an over-quibbling or sensitive disposition be repelled by such an inquiry on our part. Is it not declared that "the idols He shall utterly abolish?" And is not the manner, in which this is to be done throughout the world very varied, and if Scripture is to be credited, often of a very fearful description? Man may wish and propose "peace to the earth," in virtue of his peculiar tender-hearted and short-sighted benevolence, but facts, reason, and Christianity go to shew that "the time" of peace is "not yet." His schemes to this effect are all very pleasing to the ear, and comm[illegible]

our judgment, but when confronted with the actual economy of nature, whether physical or moral, are most generally "put to shame." With Butler, we define goodness to be rectitude dictated by infinite wisdom, and it is no use for puny, erring man, to set himself as a Judge on the economy of Providence, or on the best means for attaining the most beneficent ends. Man can determine neither the one nor the other, on a large scale. Were he left to himself to choose his own physical or moral administration, what an inconceivable medley of strange schemes and designs would it consist of, all no doubt professedly regulated by wisdom and goodness in the highest degree, while the whole was, only a vast pyramidal monument of human folly and selfishness! Better far to leave Providence to work out His own adorable ends, as He pleases, than rashly proscribe the very means He may be employing for the purpose. At the same time we admit, that we are not required indiscriminately to approve of all the means and agencies, which, under God, may be contributing to great and glorious results. We do not approve, e. g. of the conduct of Joseph's brethren, or of Pharaoh, or of many of the characteristics of the children of Israel, yet these were all rendered subservient to the Divine Will, in one way or another. So it may be, that these insurgents, however blameworthy in many respects, are intended, as they appear to us somewhat suited to break the trammels, that have long withheld the Chinese from the outlying community of nations, and draw them into more extended intercourse and Christian sympathy with their Western compeers, that together they may run the race of civilization and improvement, and bring under their mutual and sanctified influence—the world.

We shall at our leisure, take up the further topics of the cruelty, Confucianism, corrupt Christianity and so forth of the insurgents.

PEKING GAZETTE.

January 1st, 1854.

The *Gazette* of this day contains a report from Ke-shen, dated the 25th of December, stating that on that day he led his troops from San-cha-ho to the eastern side of the Grand Canal, when the rebels came out against him, and he killed about a thousand of them. The rebels from the side of E-ching having made an attack, Tih-ting-a killed 300 of them.

The same *Gazette* contains the appointment of Keih-urh-hang-a (the commander of the land forces besieging Shanghae) to be intendant of circuit for the three prefectures of Chin-keang, Chang-chow, and T'hung-chow.

The same *Gazette* contains an application from the ambassador of the kingdom of Nan-chang* stating, that he had come to tender his congratulations to the emperor Hëen-fung, on the occasion of his accession to the throne, bringing with him a tame elephant with some presents, and requesting to be allowed to proceed to the capital. The emperor declines the application for the present, and appoints certain officers to see him safely back to his own country.

The *Gazette* of the 3d January states, that according to the report of Ke-shen, the rebels advanced to raise the siege of Yang-chow, when the militia besieging that city on the east side were routed and scattered, and their camp was taken possession of by the enemy. And according to the report of Hwuy-ching, a large body of the rebels rushed forwards, when the militia were again routed by the foe, so that affairs in his neighbourhood were very critical. Therefore the emperor orders Ke-shen and the rest of them to guard their camps in every direction, and commands that Fung-king-ne, who was at the head of the militia, with Chang-yu-kwoh, be degraded from office, but detained in the camp for service. It appears, according to the report of Ke-shen and Chin-kin-show that, a large body of rebels, in the night of the 26th of December, came from the south-east towards Kwa-chow, and that Yang-ching had since been taken possession of by the imperial troops. On hearing which the emperor remarks, that the insurgents in Yang-chow had previously been reduced to the lowest extremity, and had for a long time conceived the idea of running away; the commanders of the different corps of imperial troops ought, therefore, to have been especially on their guard, to prevent their escape; but on account of the militia besieging the eastern side of the city having been routed, the rebels from Kwa-chow effected a junction with those in Yang-chow; after which they all left that city and went away; this is most abominable. It seems that Fung-king-ne, who was at the head of the militia, and guarded the bridge of Yang-chow, first ran away, and his militia-men followed his bad example; so that the whole body of the rebels were enabled to get out; he must therefore be most severely dealt with, in order to display the rigour of our laws. Let Fung-king-ne, therefore, be immediately beheaded. Chang-yu-kwoh had entire charge of the She-kea bridge, but he gave it up without attempting its defence; his offence, therefore, is very grievous. Let Chang-yu-kwoh, therefore, be sent to whom Tartary, to be most ployed in the most grievous service, in order to display our rigour. Luy-e-han, Hwuy-ching, Tsin-kang, and Cha-wan-king were all on the east side of Yang-chow, besieging the city; but they seem to have been at their wit's ends, not knowing what to do; they cannot, therefore, escape blame. And Ke-shen, who was at the head of the whole army, was yet unable, at an early period, to recover the city of Yang-chow, before the rebels were enabled to throw in such large reinforcements; and when the militia were routed, he still allowed the rebels to go out on the eastern side, inventing some story by which he endeavoured to cast the blame on Kin-show, while he himself, having entire charge of the military operations, was unable to devise a single plan to prevent the disaster, is equally to blame with Kin-show. Let, therefore, Ke-shen, Chin-kin, Luy-e-han, and Hwuy-ching, be all degraded from office; let Cha-wan-king be also degraded from office, and endeavour by subsequent good conduct to blot out the memory of his misdeeds. Let Ke-shen and the rest of them, having under their charge Tsin-kang, Cha-wan-king, and all the officers of the different corps, proceed immediately to exterminate the rebels in E-ching and Kwa-chow.

* Nan-chang appears to be the kingdom of Laos.

Let Ke-shen also send out a separate body of troops along the river and the grand canal, to cut off the further progress of the rebels. If after this he will not exert himself, but allow the rebels to go on their march, We will have him publicly beheaded, and show him not the least clemency. Respect this.

The *Gazette* of the same day contains a report from Yu-ching, the prime minister, regarding the conduct of two general officers, named Kwei-ming and Pwan-hang, who having been, on the 21st of December, commanded to proceed to Pung-jun, in the eastern part of Pih-chih-le province, to suppress a rebellion there, delayed about a fortnight before they went; which at the present time, when the rebels were in possession of Tuh-lew and Tsing-hae, and in a district not far from these places, was very reprehensible; they are therefore each degraded two steps, and ordered to exert themselves better in future.

The *Gazette* of the 4th of January, contains an order to subject Heang-yung to a court of enquiry, for allowing certain inferior officers to come in-a body into the camp, and unlimitedly demand provisions and pay, when they ought to have made their application through the proper channels. Although Heang-yung did order the commissary-general to supply their necessities, so as to prevent disturbance, it is evident that there must be some want of due regulation in his camp—he is, therefore, ordered to be subjected to enquiry, as above stated.

The *Gazette* of the 7th of January, contains a report from Shing-paou, detailing some successes against the rebels at Tuh-lew. It seems that the imperial troops had previously erected a battery in an advantageous position, which now enables them to fire directly into the rebel camp; when on the 4th of January, an attack was planned on the north, west, and south, of their position: but the rebels themselves came out to the attack of several thousands, and made an attack along the bank. Another body came out along the western bank to attack a portion of the imperial camp. Upon this the imperial troops divided themselves into two bodies and repelled the attack, when the rebels retired into their fastnesses; not, however, without loss. Having subsequently made another sally, Shing-paou advanced at the head of a small band, and killed about 14 of them, and put the remainder to flight. The imperialists then took advantage of the confusion, and pursued them, when the bodies of the insurgents strewed the ground. Just as the rebels were entering their encampment a fire from the imperial battery did great execution; and altogether seven or eight hundred must have fallen. On the north side of this encampment more successes were obtained, and the power of the rebels was greatly weakened. The emperor is much gratified by these reports, and urges his officers to make every exertion to reduce the rebels to submission, and sweep them from the face of the earth.

The *Gazette* of the 15th of January, contains a report from Heang-yung, stating that on the 2d of that month, he sent out a force to attack the east gate of the city of Nanking. The rebels repelled it from the walls, but the courage of the imperial troops being redoubled, they crossed the ditch and assailed the ramparts. At that time a body of five or six thousand rebels rushed out from behind the imperial tombs; but Heang-yung had previously placed a force in ambush there, so that they were stopped in their progress. To the troops that had been lying in ambush more were added; when the rebels also increased in numbers. The result was that the enemy were routed and retired with great loss; followed by the imperial troops who killed several score of them. The whole body of the rebels then retreated towards the outer west gate, pursued by the imperialists, who killed and captured a great number. The battle lasted eight hours, during which 300 rebels were killed, and 11 taken prisoners. The emperor says that having obtained these advantages, Heang-yung must now exert himself to retake the city, without the least delay, otherwise he will involve himself in very serious responsibilities.

The *Gazette* of the 17th of January, contains a report from the lieutenant-governor of Gnan-lwuy stating that the rebels had advanced from the province of Hoo-pih and broken into that of Gnan-hwuy, where they had taken the town of Ying-san, for allowing which he begs that the aminadversion of the government may be visited upon him. The emperor says, that although the lieutenant-governor was at the time defending Loo-chow, (which was so hotly besieged by the rebels that it required the whole military force of the province to guard that city,) and although he had succeeded in retaining hold of the same, yet because he had not made proper provision to prevent the disaster alluded to, he must be subjected to an examination before the board, to know how it was that he came to lose the city of Ying-san, and to enquire into the whereabouts of the missing officers who had been employed in its defence.

The *Gazette* of the 14th of January contains a memorial addressed to the emperor, detailing the defenceless state of Peking, which we have not time at present to lay before our readers, but hope to do it speedily. The emperor is very angry because the memorial has appeared in print.

SUPPOSED PROCLAMATION FROM SHING-PAOU.

Shing-paou, generalissimo of the imperial forces, makes this proclamation.

Whereas the rebels after having broken into the province of Pih-chih-le, and taken possession of Tsing-hae and Tuh-lew, have been several times attacked by me and invariably beaten. Recently I have advanced at the head of the whole army and surrounded them on all sides, so as to prevent the possibility of their escape. During the last three months, the imperial troops have been engaged in capturing and slaughtering the insurgents: a proclamation was, however, first made to those who had been constrained to follow them, that they might come forth and surrender themselves, so as to prevent their being put to death; in consequence of which those unfortunate people have cast away their weapons and come to surrender to the amount of six or seven thousand; and I, the generalissimo, considering that they had been acting under constraint, have allowed them to escape with their lives. The circumstances of the rebels being now reduced to the lowest extremity, panting as it were for life, the imperial army on the 15th day of the 12th moon (January 13th) made a united attack, in which they broke into the robber's den, and captured the chief bandit Leu-fun-seang, and Le-k'hae-fang fell in the conflict: the rest of the rebels escaped for their lives in all directions, pursued and put to death by the imperial troops on every side; so that those who got away were extremely few. This body of villainous outlaws are such as vengeance will not suffer to live, how can we permit a single soul of them to escape the meshes of the law? At present we have commanded all our officers and soldiers, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, to search most rigorously for these fellows, and cut to pieces every remnant of the scattered band, without leaving a single villain. Now that this northern brood of the rebel force has been exterminated, and the insurgents from Nanking have despatched a body of marauders to the north of the Yang-tsze-keang, behaving in a most outrageous and insolent manner, I, the generalissimo have repaired to the capital, where I have had an interview with his imperial majesty in order to receive his sacred commands. Whereupon I was ordered the same day to lead the whole army to the south; thus placing myself at the head of a band whose courage is increased a hundred fold, I will slay the thieves whose iniquities are now full—wherever my banner appears I will sweep away this infernal crew. Such being my design, I first issue this my proclamation, directing all you people in every place to assemble for military exercises, that you may protect your persons and families: you must not on any account flee at the first report of danger, lest you be overthrown and scattered to the four winds. Whenever the rebels advance you must with united strength attack and slay them. I, the generalissimo, am now leading on my veteran and well-disciplined troops to the number of 200,000, and will soon be in your neighbourhood, when these stinking vagabonds shall in a few days be swept away from the face of the earth. Reverently obey. A special proclamation.

Dated the 15th day, of the 12th moon. (January 13th.)

The above proclamation has been given out by the Taou-tae of Shanghae: we cannot, however, believe it to be authentic. First from internal evidence: the bursting into the rebel den, (by which we suppose, is meant the taking of Tuh-lew) is said to have taken place on the 13th of January: since which time the generalissimo says that he has repaired to the capital, and had an interview with the emperor, who ordered him to proceed southwards: the document itself is, however, dated on the 13th: thus, if the dates be correct, the generalissimo must have gained a great victory, travelled about 70 miles, reported the same to the emperor in person, received orders to proceed south with his whole army, and issued his proclamation that he was about so to do—*all in one day*: this in a country where railways and electric telegraphs are unknown, we should deem impossible; at any rate it is more than the slow-moving Chinese have within the compass of our experience ever accomplished. Secondly, we doubt the authenticity of the document from external evidence. The victory is said to have been gained, on the 13th of January, we have in our possession *Peking Gazettes* up to the 18th of January, containing news up to the evening of the 17th, but no mention is made in the whole file of any such victory as that reported in the document above given. In our present number appears a report from Shing-paou, detailing successes said to have been obtained at Tuh-lew on the 4th of January which appeared in the *Gazette* that was issued on the 7th of that month, consequently it requires but two days for a report to travel from Tuh-lew to Peking, and but three days for it to make its appearance in the *Gazette*. From the 13th to the 18th five days had passed, and yet no mention is made of this victory. The utter extermination of the rebel force, and the demolition of their fortifications, followed by the march of the imperial army in a southerly direction to encounter the force said to be advancing from Nanking,—is altogether too important a matter to escape notice in the *Gazette*, supposing a sufficient time be allowed for the intelligence to reach the capital: its non-appearance in the Moniteur of the Chinese is, therefore, to our minds, proof positive that such victory never took place, and that the whole document is a fabrication, got up by the Taoutae here, to frighten the rebels, and to lead the foreign merchants to pay the duties at the Custom-house without demur.

We give insertion to the following sensible letter, on the proper place music ought to occupy in our religious services, and, as it is written in excellent temper, we trust it will be appreciated by all parties:—

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—A letter in your paper of last week by *Another Churchman* contains this remark, "I shrewdly suspect he cannot even claim to be called *A Churchman*, from the manner in which he proposes to reduce the *musical* portion of our beautiful Church service to a level with that of a dissenting Chapel." Who *A Churchman* is, on whether he be a true man, I know not, but my signature will determine what at least I am. My object at present is merely to remark upon the extreme want of sense and bad taste displayed by *Another Churchman* in the above extract. Observations of that kind are always of an invidious character, and while implying a commendable degree of zeal for his own party, (by which every Christian ought to be somewhat distinguished,) manifest also on the part of the writer, and especially in the circumstances of the case, more of bigotry and intolerance than anything else. We beg to say that we appreciate "fine music" in public religious services, as highly as *Another Churchman* can possibly do, and regard it as one of our greatest losses in Christian worship to be deprived of it, in a foreign land. We would urge the propriety of "cultivating the best gifts" in "the sacred house of song," to the very utmost, and call upon all to do their duty in rendering so important a part of Divine ordinances. We rejoice to hear that our Church brethren are stirring each other up in this good work, and we bid them "God speed." But we warn them in any one instance, with regard to Christian Brethren around them, to beware of the "holier" or better "than thou," in celebrating the high praises of God. It were needless to remind your correspondent, that mere strains of well-tuned music, vocal or instrumental, do not constitute true worship, as the most discordant notes ascending from a few Christian hearts, even "in a dissenting Chapel," or if it suits his taste better, in a country meeting-house, or at a poor man's fire-side, may be infinitely more acceptable to God than the most touching and enrapturing melodies of the first choristers of the first Cathedral throughout the land. One thing more we have to say to *Another Churchman*, and that is, there are other elements of Divine service, to which it behoves us to give perhaps as much attention as to "the musical portion." At the best our musical organs, whether voluntarily or mechanically employed, are extremely imperfect in attempting the "sublimest harmony of praise," appropriate to the occasion; but there also the ordinances of spiritual worship, and the enlightened, enlarged exhibition of Christian truth, in both of which we have an all-powerful means of attaining the highest degree of intellectual culture and moral enjoyment, on this side of heaven. I commend this part of Christian worship to your excellent correspondent, and so *mutatis mutandis* subscribe myself.—Yours truly,

A DISSENTER.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1854.

The following is sent in reply to a remark of *Another Churchman*:—

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—Had I not been requested by *Another Churchman* to point out the "uncalled for attack on the Ladies of Shanghai" and "slur on the protestant religion" in *A Churchman's* letter, I should not have ventured to address you again on the subject, but it may be the larger (query the large-st) portion of your readers will deem some explanation necessary, I trust the following will prove satisfactory to all.

Having re-read *A Churchman's* letter I am more than ever convinced of its—to say the least —impropriety. The Censor of a small community when writing for a public Newspaper, should be very careful to use language that cannot easily be misconstrued, and by all means to avoid, if possible, giving offence to those whom he would reform.

I can hardly suppose the self-constituted Censor of this Community so simple minded as to be ignorant of the trite but true adage that "comparisons are odious" and yet Mr. Churchman chooses to compare the conduct of the Ladies of Shanghai with the Ladies of Hongkong in the most invidious manner, and leaves our distant friends to infer, that the Ladies of Shanghai—do not assist the Choir—worship their God—and sing his praises in public. Is this Gentlemanly? or what is of much more consequence, is it just Mr. Editor?

Then again Mr. Churchman does not consider he is casting a "slur on the Protestant religion," when he supposes the Morning and Evening Services of our Church can be rendered more solemn and attractive by second rate music—I do, and many others entertain the same opinion.—Your obedient servant,

ORTHODOX.

February 16th, 1854.

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. Vojeu de Brunem, B. & P.D.M., *á Lyon*, mdcclv.

Translation.—Book Fourth.

(Continued from No. 184.)

Remarkable neglect of the Bonze Chinese General in Foo-kien—Siege and capture of Kieu-ning by the Manchus—Kin-shin-kwan defeats a large body of Manchus.

It is not surprising that warriors, and even those who are most skilful, sometimes make mistakes. It has been said a hundred times, and with truth, faults in every station of life are the appanage of humanity. But that men well trained to war should neglect certain essential points, which start up as it were before their eyes, is what is barely comprehensible, yet it is seen nevertheless continually, whether in Europe or Asia.

The Bonze, as Chinese general in Foo-kien, spared neither pains nor labour that he might quickly achieve the conquest of that province for the Prince of Kwei. But whilst he bent all his energies to take two or three cities that till held to the Tartars, he neglected to defend those fearful passes that separate Foo-kien from Che-keang. This negligence had already been fatal to the Chinese, partisans of the late Prince of Tang, as has been previously recited; and although only two years before, it seems to have escaped their memory.

The Manchus well remembered it. The first thing that the Tartar commander in Che-kiang did, was to seize upon the heights, and then to place in the gorges of those frightful mountains a sufficient body of troops that he withdrew from the neighbouring garrisons.

The enemy which he intended to oppose had not been able with all his efforts to form a good army. All the soldiers that the Bonze commanded, were comprised in a few small corps of volunteers and brigands, besides a large detachment of pirates that Shin-che-kung retained on the coast, ready to march wherever they were ordered. At sight of the Tartars who, after having passed unmolested through the defiles, advanced under their banners into Foo-kien, all these Chinese levies disbanded; and the panic was so great everywhere, that most of the towns were deserted: their inhabitants hastening to flee either into the mountains or the woods.

The chief of the revolt, who hitherto had so skilfully manœuvred against the Manchus at least within the province, did not consider himself beaten on their approach. Not having forces enough with him to arrest their march, he shut himself up in Kien-ning,* a strong city, to which he added fresh outworks in Chinese style, capable in their idea infallibly to over-

* Kien-ning-foo in Foo-kien is in 2° 3' 35" latitude N., and 136° 18' 55" of longitude East of Paris.

☞ See next page (116.)

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throw the Tartars. The latter having rushed bravely to the attack of that fortress, were at first vigorously repulsed. They renewed the assault several times; but always without success, and with the loss of their best soldiers. The intrepid Hoshang made them sensible by his bold defence, that the habits of the cloister had neither deprived him of any of his military skill nor subdued his valour. The siege was prudently changed into a blockade, until the arrival of a large reinforcement expected from Nan-king.

These succours did not however arrive before the end of two months; it proved a considerable one especially in artillery. The operations of the siege then recommenced with vigour, without in any degree abating the stout defence of the besieged. However the breaches began to be manifest, and the Tartar general resolved on an assault. It was made, or rather renewed with such strength for three whole days, that the city was carried and totally destroyed, after a general massacre of its brave defenders. The brave recluse was killed in the breach, fighting like a *tiger*: as the narratives of those times relate it.

The capture of Kien-ning was the confirming act of the submission of that province. Shin-che-kung, whom unknown reasons prevented from acting in that emergency as effectually as he had promised, hastened to withdraw his people; and if the Manchus had still some trouble in those quarters, it arose from the pains it was necessary to take in order to induce the inhabitants of the deserted towns and cities to return peaceably to their former homes.

Having effected the reduction of Fookien, they began to think seriously of making Keang-se return to obedience. But this enterprise was not so easy a matter with so active a man as the great Mandarin Kin-shin-hwan was, by the acknowledgement of all. This Chinese more than ever irritated by the obstinate refusal made at Kan-chow to join his party, and acknowledge the Prince of Kwei for Sovereign, raised a very fine army, with which he undertook to take that city. He had already begun his march, when it was told him that a large body of Tartars had left Nan-king in order to penetrate into Keang-se. This news disturbed his plans, he hesitated for some time, what course to pursue; but after much consultation, he determined to retrace his steps, and go to meet the enemy in order to attack them on their arrival. He only recommended to his friend Li-shin-tung the affair of Kan-chow, begging him to come in force from Canton where he was, to besiege that city during his absence; or, if he had not troops enough to besiege it regularly, to prevent at least the garrison from overrunning the Province. Li-shin-tung willingly accepted the commission offerred him; and he certainly neglected nothing to deserve the confidence of his friend. We shall soon see what was the success of his labours.

Kin-shin-hwan easy as to that side, no longer thought of anything but giving the Tartars a warm reception as they had already begun to enter the province. He encountered them in the sixth month of this years 1649, attacked them, defented them, and pursued them so hotly, that at last these troops disappeared. At least one party found safety in flight, and spread the alarm as far as Nan-king.

It was then said what is always said on like occasions, that, if the conqueror had known better how to profit by his victory, in throwing himself immediately into the province of Keang-nan, it, *wholly or in part*, would have been lost to the Manchus. But Kin-shin-hwan had not properly speaking any other design well formed at that time than the reduction of Kan-chow, whither revenge and rage called him night and day to satisfy their cravings. Thus wholly occupied by this idea, he believed he had done enough by entirely scattering the troops which might have succoured the city he wished to take.

(To be continued.)

—INCONSTANCY.—

Oh Marion! Marion! would I could have dwelt
For ever in thy presence; for ever listening
To the sweet music of thy much-loved voice;
For ever gazing into the lustrous depths
Of those bright eyes, where oft I've seen
My image mirrored as in a clear lake,
And felt that all my being was absorbed in thee.
Oft in this barbarous land I've thought of thee,
Whose image was the last to fade from view,
As I departed from my native shore.
Oft have I dreamed, and mused, of only thee!
And would have listened with intense surprise,
Had I been told this love would soon be o'er.
But now alas! the fact is all too true—
Those whispered thoughts, that friendly intercourse,
Those mutual confidings—not forgot,
But taking in the mind another hue;
I feel as pleasures that have run their course,
And care not if they are renewed or not.

W. G. C.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Feby. 4, Colbert, (H. I. M. Str.) *for* Hongkong.
" 9, Nymph, ... " Hongkong.
" 12, Yostock, (H.I.R.M. str.), " Cruize.
" 15, Lady M. Wood, (Br. str.), " Hongkong.
" 17, Arabia, (Br. bark)..... " Australia.
" 17, Science, (Am. bark.).. " Fuh-chow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feby. 3	Nymph	B. schr	166	Wilson	Hongkong	Jan. —	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 10	Spec	B. schr	105	Maynard	Ningpo	Feb. —	Sundries	Wm. Davidson.
" 12	Iona	B. schr	247	Dawman	Hongkong	Feby. 3	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 15	Aurora	B. ship	380	Cowle	Sydney	Jany. 8	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 15	Supply	US.S-S	650	Sinclair	Lochoo	Feby. 3		
" 15	Mandarin	A. ship	776	Perit	California	Dec. 23	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
" 15	Helena	A. ship	596	Cave	Melbourne		Ballast	Russell and Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Mandarin*, Robert C. Murphy, Esq., U. S. Consul for Shanghae, and Lady—Thomas Hart Hyatt, Esq., U. S. Consul for Amoy—and Messrs. T. H. Hyatt, jr., James Otis, Geo. F. Noyes, and John Thorne.

Per *Supply*, Mrs. Bettelheim, and family.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb. 9	Nymph	B. schr	166	Wilson	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 15	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	290	Jamieson	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent.
" 17	Science	A. bark	358	Roundy	Foochow	Ballast	Russell and Co.
" 17	Iona	B. schr	247	Dowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*—1st Class—Messrs. Wm. Kay and servant, A. Burnes and servant, T. C. Beale and servant, C. Duben, and Comprador and servant. On Deck—3 Chinese.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Aurora	Feb. 15	B. ship	380	Cowle	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Confucius	Nov. 20	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Helena	Feb. 15	A. ship	596	Cave	Russell and Co.		
Lockett	Jan. 27	B. ship	576	Valentine	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Mandarin	Feb. 15	B. ship	776	Perit	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Spec	Feb. 10	B. schr	105	Maynard	Wm. Davidson.	Ningpo	—th inst.
Wild Duck *W.*	Feb. 9	A. ship		Hamilton	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung*.

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	D'Busache	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Dolde	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Maudea	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassonbhoy Nathalhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Sir Edward Ryan	B. bark	330	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
William	B. brig	136	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Salamander	H. M. Str.	6	816	135	Com. J. S. Ellman.	1845	220
Rattler	HMSc.-St	9	..	120	Com. A. Mellersh.	1849	200
—*American.*—						Comm'ded.	
Plymouth	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Com. J. Kelly.	1851	..
Supply	USSto. Sh	6	650	50	Lieut. A. Sinclair.	1852	..

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES AT SHANGHAI.

During the Month ending 31st January, 1854.

The weather of the past month has been very different from what we generally expect during that season in Shanghae. Instead of "fair frosty bracing weather," we have had an average temperature of 43.52 with much moisture and discomfort. The sand shower of the 5th has already been noticed. The amount of rain fallen has exceeded the average and altogether the climate has much more resembled that of the month of March than January.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. In inches and decimals. 9 A.M.	Barometer. In inches and decimals. 3 P.M.	Aneroid. In inches and decimals. 9 A.M.	Aneroid. In inches and decimals. 3 P.M.	Fahrenheit's Thermometer. In the shade. 9 A.M.	Fahrenheit's Thermometer. In the shade. 3 P.M.	Fahrenheit's Thermometer. In the shade. Mean	Fahrenheit's Thermometer. In the shade. Min.	Wind. Quarter. A.M.	Wind. Quarter. P.M.	Rain. Last 24 hours. 9 A.M.
1	S.	30.30	30.28	30.20	30.18	53.0	60.0	56.5	49.0	S.E.	S.E.	0.00
2	*m.*	30.32	30.32	30.25	30.25	49.0	44.0	46.5	39.0	N.W.	N.W.	0.00
3	*tu.*	30.40	30.29	30.32	30.20	45.0	49.0	47.0	36.0	N.W.	S.	0.00
4	*w.*	30.22	30.12	30.13	30.03	48.0	53.0	50.5	38.0	S.W.	S.W.	0.00
5	*th.*	30.10	30.14	30.00	30.08	52.0	54.0	53.5	46.0	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	0.00
6	*f.*	30.32	30.36	30.26	30.30	46.0	40.0	43.0	35.0	S.W.	N.W.	0.00
7	*s.*	30.40	30.37	30.35	30.30	40.0	40.0	40.0	33.0	N.E.	N.E.	0.00
8	S.	30.37	30.36	30.30	30.29	42.0	50.0	46.0	32.0	S.E.	S.S.E.	0.00
9	*m.*	30.43	30.42	30.40	30.41	44.0	46.0	45.0	36.0	N.W.	N.W.	0.00
10	*tu.*	30.38	30.27	30.30	30.20	44.0	43.0	43.5	39.0	E.	E.	0.00
11	*w.*	30.32	30.40	30.26	30.30	42.0	42.0	42.0	39.0	N.N.W.	N.	0.40
12	*th.*	30.46	30.45	30.42	30.40	44.0	44.0	44.0	35.0	N.	N.E.	0.00
13	*f.*	30.37	30.50	30.33	30.43	43.0	44.0	43.5	38.0	E.	E.	0.00
14	*s.*	30.37	30.34	30.32	30.29	47.0	48.0	47.5	39.0	S.E.	S.E.	0.00
15	S.	30.30	30.27	30.29	30.17	50.0	57.0	53.5	39.0	S.S.E.	S.S.E.	0.00
16	*m.*	30.23	30.16	30.13	30.05	57.0	62.0	59.5	50.0	S.S.E.	S.	0.92
17	*tu.*	30.06	29.98	29.93	29.92	58.0	62.0	60.0	50.0	S.	S.S.E.	0.00
18	*w.*	29.90	30.00	29.90	29.95	60.0	53.0	56.5	50.0	S.S.E.	N.N.W.	0.82
19	*th.*	30.36	30.42	30.30	30.40	38.0	35.0	36.5	38.0	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	0.00
20	*f.*	30.50	30.50	30.45	30.40	30.0	29.0	29.5	24.0	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	0.00
21	*s.*	30.30	30.30	30.45	30.26	42.0	39.0	40.5	28.0	E.S.E.	E.S.E.	0.00
22	S.	30.50	30.47	30.40	30.36	43.0	39.0	41.0	39.0	E.	E.S.E.	0.07
23	*m.*	30.30	30.40	30.22	30.30	42.0	39.0	40.5	39.0	N.	N.W.	1.14
24	*tu.*	30.48	30.50	30.35	30.38	41.0	43.0	42.0	38.0	N.N.W.	N.W.	0.07
25	*w.*	30.66	30.62	30.56	30.50	41.0	42.0	41.5	39.0	N.W.	N.	0.00
26	*th.*	30.65	30.60	30.54	30.45	37.0	40.0	38.5	37.0	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	0.00
27	*f.*	30.57	30.46	30.43	30.32	38.0	43.0	40.5	37.0	N.N.W.	E.	0.00
28	*s.*	30.37	30.36	30.23	30.25	41.0	41.0	41.0	38.0	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	0.00
29	S.	30.40	30.36	30.32	30.30	33.0	36.0	35.5	34.0	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	0.00
30	*m.*	30.47	30.38	30.33	30.28	35.0	37.0	36.0	34.0	N.	N.	0.00
31	*tu.*	30.36	30.22	30.18	30.10	43.0	47.0	45.0	36.0	W.	W.	0.37
Mean.		—30.36—		—30.28—				43.52			Total.	2.09

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *&c.*
Dumfries, ...	Liverpool	468	Sept. 20	.. 3,214,120	 5,600	.. 2,720	.....	.. 4,000
Geelong, ...	London	392	Oct. 15	.....	(Coals & Stores)	.....	.....	.....
Mary Shepherd, ...	London	623	Oct. 18	.....	(Coals)	.....	.....	.....
Emily, ...	Liverpool	253	Nov. 17	.. 1,793,720	 209,000	.. 240	.....	.....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	Total Pounds.	*Raw Silk* Piculs	*Silk Piece Goods* Pcs.
July 13	Carrington, ...	597	New York	1,832	.....	1,813	.....	451	.....	4,096	226,547	.....	.....	.....	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,525
Sep. 14	Ariel, ...	597	New York	379,000	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,300	605,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605,400	10½	.....
" 14	Candace, ...	300	New York	112,553	5,040	14,291	23,895	35,772	13,798	205,349	33,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,279	238,628	31½	2,400
" 23	Golden Gate, ...	1340	New York	353,000	63,000	60,000	80,000	52,000	30,000	628,000	368,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,500	996,500	167	.....
Oct. 13	Surprise, ...	1261	New York	432,760	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,600	37,900	760,000	314,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	314,000	873,000	81	.....
" 18	Gentoo, ...	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	86,700	.....	6,000	2,200	.....	95,500	678,600	.....	.....
" 29	Living Age, ...	757	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	88,300	47,800	91,000	588,100	1,400	.....	10,000	.....	.....	11,400	599,500	.....	.....
" 31	Hunsar, ...	721	New York	307,600	71,100	64,000	32,700	70,800	66,800	637,000	77,200	.....	.....	40,400	.....	117,600	754,600	.....	4,200
" 31	Fleetwood, ...	663	Boston ..	346,200	31,500	105,000	82,300	47,000	26,600	637,000	155,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,000	793,000	.....	.....
Nov. 3	Huntingdon, ...	385	New York	308,000	2,100	14,000	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452,812	16	585
" 19	Star of the Union,	1050	New York	489,000	26,500	96,000	108,000	58,200	54,300	832,000	73,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,400	906,000	.....	2,630
" 19	WingedMorning	915	New York	445,650	43,340	97,700	61,100	103,400	52,900	815,300	90,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,600	854,800	16	2,600
Dec. 1	Bay State, ...	699	New York	247,000	24,200	15,100	50,800	73,200	20,600	430,900	37,700	.....	.....	21,700	.....	59,400	490,300	7	.....
" 11	Ala, ...	469	New York	290,895	.....	30,864	22,336	31,062	32,707	436,864	50,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,477	487,341	39	.....
" 29	Channing.	535	New York	298,000	66,900	64,900	74,200	63,900	38,400	606,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606,300	42½	3,654
" 30	Heroine, ...	310	New York	78,600	13,100	46,100	19,200	58,100	31,300	246,400	26,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,200	272,600	.....	.....
Jan. 18	Beverly, ...	676	New York	355,300	36,300	62,400	124,000	56,900	45,900	681,700	47,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,500	729,200	122	4,700
" 25	Oneida, ...	400	New York	298,213	22,870	62,992	17,653	60,558	30,469	492,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492,645	44	1,020
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk* Total Bales.
Year 1844-45, ...					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,453
Year 1845-46, ...	8,027,807	610,820	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,102	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47, ...	8,057,050	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,450	615,096	185,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,572
Year 1847-48, ...	11,441,449	341,396	59,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	253,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49, ...	11,165,686	593,123	96,429	.....	11,849,637	609,472	203,001	1,357,396	2,760,543	818,671	458,654	6,449,237	18,363,874	18,134
Year 1849-50, ...	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,112	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51, ...	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,460	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,242
Year 1851-52, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,675,000	29,631
Year 1852-53, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk* Total Bales
Year 1847-48, ...	10,853,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,062	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49, ...	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	.....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,081	595,496	171,543	1,973,091	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50, ...	13,057,125	229,503	.....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	.....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,833	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51, ...	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	139,741	163,083	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,353
Year 1851-52, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,228,000	20,333
Year 1852-53, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,664,100	24,863

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk* Total Bales
Year 1847-48, ...	226,636	.....	.....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
Year 1848-49, ...	614,548	.....	1,709	616,257	137,697	1,345,725	121,009	542,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50, ...	1,648,829	.....	.....	1,648,829	181,743	2,298,611	190,753	584,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	413
Year 1850-51, ...	3,699,095	14,160	47,641	3,751,896	739,969	3,378,296	264,141	1,795,227	697,140	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52, ...	3,100,000	.....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
Year 1852-53, ...	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	534

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pleurey Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk* Total Bales
1848-49, ...	35,877,870	.....	1,371,507	1,042,466	294,301	438,489	117,183	1,531,031	36,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	610,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, In 99 vessels .	39,552,200	.....	1,321,800	1,794,100	615,800	217,000	.....	2,447,600	45,948,500	18,500	918,500	.....	1,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,960,300	10,134
1850-51, In 114 "	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,109	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
1851-52, In 114 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Estimated	65,080,400	23,010
1852-53, In 113 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do. ..	70,809,300	33,391
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852-53, ...	Increase,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,728,900	8,381
.....	Decrease,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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